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09/281,396	03/30/1999	DALE T. PELLETIER	10569/002001	7183

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FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
PO BOX 1022
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022

EXAMINER

SING, SIMON P

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2614

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06/27/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/281,396

Applicant(s)

PELLETIER, DALE T.

Examiner

Simon Sing

Art Unit

2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 12-14, 16, 18-24 and 27-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent Publication No. 5-22428 in view of Fachalos US 4,351,986 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609.

1.1 Regarding claim 1, Sakayori discloses a multifunction telephone 1 connecting to a PBX 7 in figure 1, comprising:

a housing (a telephone set inherently has a housing);

a dialing interface (such a PC board with electronic circuits) mounted in the housing for communicating with an interface 9 in PBX 7 (para. 0015); and

a voice message alert and retrieval device, comprising a message retrieval key 4, and a message indicator 3 associated with the message retrieval key 4, the messaging indicator 3 is activated by a voice messaging system (call management interface) in PBX 7 when a voice message for the multifunction telephone 1 is received, and when a user of multifunction telephone 1 presses the message retrieval key 4, the voice message is played to the user (para. 0014 - 0016).

Sakayori teaches a multifunction telephone but fails to explicitly teach that the multifunction telephone has a plurality of dialing keys apart from the message retrieval key. Sakayori also fails to teach that the message indicator 3 is located underneath the associated message retrieval key 4.

However, Fechalos discloses a telephone in figure 2 with a plurality of function keys (push button switches) 1-8 with associated indicators LED 1 to LED 8 apart from a plurality of dialing keys 15. Fechalos teaches that instead of placing an indicator next to its associated key (switch), the indicator may also be placed beneath its associated translucent key (column 10, lines 36-49).

In addition, Morgenthaler discloses a telephone in figure 1. Morgenthaler teaches: "Identification of appropriate keys is achieved using a light source which is mounted beneath each translucent key so that when the light source is illuminated, the key associated with that light source will be identified to the user." (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teachings of Fechalos and Morgenthaler, so that the multifunction telephone would have a plurality of dialing keys apart from the message retrieval key 4, and the message indicator 3 would have been located underneath its associated translucent (distinct visual impression compared to its adjoining keys) message retrieval key 4. The motivation for this modification was to enable a user to use plurality of dialing keys to make an outgoing call, and was to identify the message key to a user as taught by Morgenthaler.

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1.2 Regarding claim 2-4, Sakayori teaches pressing a message retrieval key 4 to retrieve voice messages form PBX 7, but fails to teach pressing the message key 4 generates a series of predetermined dialing digits.

However, Fechalos further teaches that pressing one of the function keys SW1 – SW 11 generates a series of predetermined digits, including speed dialing (column 7, lines 1-68).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori reference with the teachings of Fechalos, so that press the lighted message retrieval key 4 would have generates a predetermined series dialing digits, such the extension number of the voice messaging system. The motivation for this modification was to clarify how the Sakayori's reference was able to access the voice messaging system, such as to program the message key 4 as a speed dialing key.

1.3 Regarding claim 6, the dialing keys of the modified multifunction telephone 1 are pushing buttons which inherently produce DTMF.

1.4 Regarding claim 7, Sakayori teaches connecting multifunction telephone 1 to interface 9 of PBX 7 by a telephone line 14 (figure 1).

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1.5 Regarding claim 8, choosing different sizes with changing functionality would have been a design choice (see MPEP 2144.04 section IV, paragraph A and B, and MPEP 4144.06).

1.6 Regarding claim 9, Sakayori teaches a push button (touch sensitive) message retrieval key 4 (Sakayori, para. 0015).

1.7 Regarding claim 12, as discussed in claim 1, the messaging lamp 3 of the modified Sakayori reference is located directly beneath the message retrieval key 4.

1.8 Regarding claim 13, the modified Sakayori reference, the message indicator can be a LED (Fechalos, column 10, lines 36-49).

1.9 Regarding claim 14, as discussed in claim 1, the messaging indicator 3 of the modified Sakayori reference is located directly beneath the message retrieval key 4.

1.10 Regarding claim 16, the modified Sakayori teaches that message indicator, which can be a LED as taught by Fechalos, but fails to teach that the indicator comprises a matrix display (multiple LEDs).

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori's reference so that multiple LEDs would have replace a single LED, because substitute multiple LEDs for a single LED

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would have been a matter of design choice (see MPEP 2144.06, Substitute Equivalents Known For Same Purpose).

1.11 Regarding claim 18, Sakayori discloses a multifunction telephone 1 connecting to a PBX 7 in figure 1, comprising:

- a housing (a telephone set inherently has a housing) having a connection for a telephone cord 14;

- a dialing interface (such as a PC board with electronic circuits) mounted in the housing for communicating with an interface 9 in PBX 7 (figure 1; para. 0015);

- a transceiver (by inherency, e.g. a telephone is able to transmit and receive voice signals) for communicating with PBX 7;

- a voice message alert and retrieval device integrated in the housing, comprising a rectangular message retrieval key 4, and a message indicator 3, the messaging indicator 3 is activated by a voice messaging system (call management interface) in PBX 7 when a voice message for the multifunction telephone 1 is received (para. 0014) (The signal for activating the message lamp inherently is received through the transceiver);

- a transmitter (handset microphone and its amplifier) attached to the housing and electrically connected to the transceiver; and

- a receiver (handset earpiece/speaker) attached to the housing and electrically connected to the transceiver, wherein, a single action (pressing) of the message

retrieval key 4 caused the voice message to be played to the user through the receiver/speaker (para. 0015, 0016).

Sakayori teaches a multifunction telephone but fails to explicitly teach that the multifunction telephone has a plurality of dialing keys apart from the message retrieval key 4. Sakayori also fails to teach that the message indicator 3 is located underneath the associated message retrieval key 4.

However, Fechalos discloses a telephone in figure 2 with a plurality of function keys (push button switches) 1-8 with associated indicators LED 1 to LED 8 apart from a plurality of square dialing keys 15. Fechalos teaches that instead of placing an indicator next to its associated key (switch), the indicator may also be placed beneath its associated translucent key (column 10, lines 36-49).

In addition, Morgenthaler discloses a telephone in figure 1. Morgenthaler teaches: "Identification of appropriate keys is achieved using a light source which is mounted beneath each translucent key so that when the light source is illuminated, the key associated with that light source will be identified to the user." (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teachings of Fechalos and Morgenthaler, so that the multifunction telephone would have had a plurality of square dialing keys apart from the rectangular (different shape than the dialing keys) message retrieval key 4, and the message indicator 3 would have been located underneath its associated translucent (distinct visual impression compared to its adjoining keys) message retrieval key 4. The motivation for this modification was to

enable a user to use the plurality of square dialing keys to make an outgoing call, and was to identify the message key to a user as taught by Morgenthaler, and also to distinguish the different functions of the message key and the dialing keys to a user by using different shaped keys.

1.12 Regarding claim 19, Sakayori discloses a multifunction telephone 1 connecting to a PBX 7 in figure 1, comprising:

a message indicator 3 (message waiting light) 3; and
a rectangular message retrieval key 4 (first key), and when a user of multifunction telephone 1 presses the message retrieval key 4, the voice message(s) is played to the user through the telephone (para. 0014, 0015, 0016).

Sakayori teaches a multifunction telephone but fails to explicitly teach that the multifunction telephone has a plurality of dialing keys apart from the message retrieval key 4. Sakayori also fails to teach that the message indicator 3 is located underneath the associated message retrieval key 4.

However, Fechalos discloses a telephone in figure 2 with a plurality of function keys (push button switches) 1-8 with associated indicators LED 1 to LED 8 apart from a plurality of square dialing keys 15. Fechalos teaches that instead of placing an indicator next to its associated key (switch), the indicator may also be placed beneath its associated translucent key (column 10, lines 36-49).

In addition, Morgenthaler discloses a telephone in figure 1. Morgenthaler teaches: "Identification of appropriate keys is achieved using a light source which is

mounted beneath each translucent key so that when the light source is illuminated, the key associated with that light source will be identified to the user.” (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teachings of Fechalos and Morgenthaler, so that the multifunction telephone would have had a plurality of square dialing keys apart from the rectangular (different shape than the dialing keys) message retrieval key 4, and the message indicator 3 would have been located underneath its associated translucent message retrieval key 4. The motivation for this modification was to enable a user to use the plurality of dialing keys to make an outgoing call, and was to identify the message key to a user as taught by Morgenthaler, and also to distinguish the different functions of the message key and the dialing keys to a user by using different shaped keys. As for the sizes of the message key and the dialing key, as stated above, the message key and the dialing keys having different shapes, which obviously could have different sizes, and it was well known in the art that dialing keys and a function key could have different sizes, such as shown in the previous cited prior art of Japanese patent Publication No. 61-184031 in that the message key 14 was much larger than dialing keys 15.

1.13 Regarding claim 20, Sakayori discloses a multifunction telephone 1 connecting to a PBX 7 in figure 1, comprising:

- a message indicator 3 (message waiting light) 3;
- a rectangular message retrieval key 4; and

a speaker (a telephone inherently has a speaker, either a built-in speaker for speakerphone operation, or the earpiece in a handset), wherein said message lamp is activated by a voice messaging system in PBX 7 when a voice message for the multifunction telephone 1 is received, and when a user of multifunction telephone 1 presses the message retrieval key 4, message(s) is played to the user through the speaker (para. 0014, 0015, 0016).

Sakayori teaches a multifunction telephone but fails to explicitly teach that the multifunction telephone has a plurality of dialing keys apart from the message retrieval key 4. Sakayori also fails to teach that the message indicator 3 is located underneath the associated message retrieval key 4.

However, Fechalos discloses a telephone in figure 2 with a plurality of function keys (push button switches) 1-8 with associated indicators LED 1 to LED 8 apart from a plurality of square dialing keys 15. Fechalos teaches that instead of placing an indicator next to its associated key (switch), the indicator may also be placed beneath its associated translucent key (column 10, lines 36-49).

In addition, Morgenthaler discloses a telephone in figure 1. Morgenthaler teaches: "Identification of appropriate keys is achieved using a light source which is mounted beneath each translucent key so that when the light source is illuminated, the key associated with that light source will be identified to the user." (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teachings of Fechalos and Morgenthaler, so that the multifunction telephone would have had a

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plurality of square dialing keys apart from the rectangular (different shape than the dialing keys) message retrieval key 4, and the message indicator 3 would have been located underneath its associated translucent message retrieval key 4. The motivation for this modification was to enable a user to use the plurality of dialing keys to make an outgoing call, and was to identify the message key to a user as taught by Morgenthaler, and also to distinguish the different functions of the message key and the dialing keys to a user by using different shaped keys.

1.14 Regarding claim 21, choosing different shapes between different keys would have been a matter of design choice (see MPEP 2144.04 section IV, paragraph B).

1.15 Regarding claims 22 and 23, Sakayori teaches that the message retrieval key 4 is spaced with different distances from adjoining key 5 and function keys 6.

1.16 Regarding claim 24, Sakayori teaches a PBX based voice messaging system (para. 0014 and 0015).

1.17 Regarding claim 27, as discussed in claim 1, the message key of the modified Sakayori reference comprises a translucent material.

1.18 Regarding claim 28, the modified Sakayori reference, the modified message retrieval key 4 inherently has a downward surface, such as its side surface, and the light from indicator 3 located underneath is passing through the downward surface.

1.19 Regarding claim 29, the modified Sakayori reference, Fachalos teaches an indicator can be from any light source, including LED (column 10, lines 36-43).

1.20 Regarding claim 30, Sakayori teaches lighting up the message lamp when a voice message is recorded (para. 0014).

1.21 Regarding claim 31, as discussed in claim 20, the message key comprises a translucent material.

1.22 Regarding claim 32, the modified Sakayori reference, the modified message retrieval key 4 inherently has a downward surface, such as its side surface, and the light from lamp 3 underneath is passing through the downward surface.

1.23 Regarding claim 33, the modified Sakayori reference, Fachalos teaches an indicator can be from any light source, including LED (column 10, lines 36-43).

1.24 Regarding claim 34, Sakayori teaches a plurality of function keys 6 in figure 1.

2. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Fachalos US 4,351,986 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Christain et al. US 4, 363,936.

The modified Sakayori reference, teaches playing a voice message to a user through the multifunction telephone 1, but fails to teach that the multifunction telephone 1 has a speaker mounted in the housing.

However, Christain discloses a multifunction telephone 16 in figure 2. Christain teaches a speaker for the multifunction telephone 16 in figure 3 (column 8, lines 57-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Christain, so that the multifunction telephone 1 would have comprised a speaker mounted in the housing, because such a modification would have provided a hands free operation for a user without changing the message retrieval function of Sakayori.

3. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Fachalos US 4,351,986 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Burgess, US Patent 6,031,465.

The modified Sakayori reference, teaches mounting light source underneath a message retrieval key, but fails to teach that the retrieval key comprises a membrane switch.

However, the Burgess reference discloses a keyless entry system for vehicles in that membrane switches with backlight are used (figures 1,3, 5 and column 6, lines 9-11 and lines 24-27).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori's reference with the teaching of Burgess so that the message button could be a membrane one, because using a membrane switch instead of a push button switch was a design choice since it would not have changed the functionality of the message retrieval key (see MPEP 2144.06, Substitute Equivalents Known For Same Purpose).

4. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Fachalos US 4,351,986 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Welch US 5,938,772.

The modified Sakayori reference teaches a lighted message retrieval key, but fails to teach that message key comprises a graphical icon.

However, Welch discloses a voice messaging system and teaches that when a voice message is received, a voice message waiting light 286 mounted under a translucent message button 280 is lighted, and when the message button 280 is

pressed, the voice message is played back to a user (column 5, lines 44-49, column 12, lines 8-10, 20-25, 32-34). Welch further teaches that the message button 280 comprises a graphical icon (figure 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori's reference with the teaching of Welch so that the message retrieval key button would have comprised an graphical icon, because such a modification would have identified the key as a message key to a user.

5. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Fachalos US 4,351,986 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Charlier US 5,153,590.

The modified Sakayori reference, teaches mounting light source underneath a message retrieval key, but fails to teach using a LED and a light pipe to direct the light to the upper surface of the message key.

However, the Charlier reference in figure 1, discloses a keypad apparatus in that lights from LEDs are directed by a light pipe element 105 to the keys' elements 103 (column 3, lines 47-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Chalier so that the light source assembly would have comprised a LED and a light pipe so that the light would have been directed to the upper surface of the message

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key, because such a modification would have enabled a user to mount a light source away from the message key in case a message key assembly did not include a light source and also did not have room to put one in (also see MPEP 2144.06, Substitute Equivalents Known For Same Purpose).

6. Claims 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Fachalos US 4,351,986 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Kavanaugh et al. US 6,223,233.

The modified Sakayori reference, teaches mounting light source underneath a message retrieval key, but fails to teach that the message retrieval key comprises a touch screen and the light source comprises liquid crystal (LCD) elements (matrix).

However, the Kavanaugh reference, a wallet for personal information device in figure1, comprises a LCD touch-panel 12 (column 2, lines 1-2) and states in column 4, lines 37-39: "The user selects any one of the displayed icons to implement the corresponding organizer feature".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Kavanaugh so that the message button could be an icon on a touch-panel and the light source was a LCD element, because such a modification would have enabled a user to identify the media type of a message on a LCD display, if the call message

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interface could generate different icons for different messages such as voice mail, e-mail or call-back to an extension telephone.

7. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Fachalos US 4,351,986 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Corwith US 5,612,995.

7.1 Regarding claim 25, the modified Sakayori reference, teaches mounting the message waiting indicator 3 underneath the message retrieval key 4, but fails to teach that the indicator is powered by a telephone line.

However, Corwith discloses a message waiting lamp 161 in figure 2. Corwith teaches that lamp 161 is powered by a telephone line (column 1, lines 38-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Corwith so that the message indicator 3 would have been powered by a telephone line, because such a modification would have clarified where the message indicator 3 received its power source.

7.2 Regarding claim 26, Sakayori teaches a message indicator 3, which indicates a missed call forwarded to a voice messaging system (para. 0014).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed on 04/10/2007 regarding independent claims 1, and 18-20 rejected over Sakayori in view of Fachalos and Morgenthaler have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim 1: Applicant argues that the cited prior art do not teach a message key has a distinct visual impression compared to its adjoining keys. However, as stated in the rejection above, the message key is translucent which makes having a distinct visual impression compared to its adjoining keys (which also applied to claim 18). Note: the size and shape are not recited in claim 1. Applicant also argues that the indicator light in Fachalos has a different functionality than the message indicator light of Sakayori. However, the teaching from Fachalos is for the location of an indicator light, and as shown in Fachalos, an indicator light which can be located next or beneath its associated function key, so it is obvious that an indicator light can be either located next to or beneath its associated key, such as the message key of Sakayori.

Claims 18 and 20: Applicant argues that the cited prior art do not teach a message key having different shape than the dialing keys. However, as stated above, the shape of the message key of Sakayori is rectangular, and shape of the dialing keys of Fachalos are square, so it is obvious that keys on a telephone could have an different shapes.

Claim 19: Besides the shapes as in claims 18 and 20, Applicant further argues that the cited prior art do not teach a message key having a larger size than the

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dialing keys. As stated above, when the shapes of two keys are different, the sizes obviously can also be different, and a Japanese patent publication cited earlier clearly teach this limitation.

Furthermore, a telephone having different shapes and sizes of a function key and dialing keys is old and well known in the art, for example, a prior art telephone in figure 1 of Barker et al. (US patent No. 6,470,020) clearly shows that each function keys 103 is larger and shaped differently than the dialing keys.

9. Applicant's arguments, see page 10 of 11, filed on 04/10/2007, with respect to claims 19 and 20 rejected over Lauritsen in view of Buhrmann have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection over Lauritsen in view of Buhrmann of claims 19 and 20 has been withdrawn.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US 6,470,020 (BARKER et al) discloses a prior art telephone having larger and different shaped function keys 103 in figure 1.

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Simon Sing whose telephone number is 571-272-7545. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang, can be reached at 571-272-7545. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2600.

S. Sing

06/21/2007

FAN TSANG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

